

It showed the usual third-type spectrum, and the F line was not certainly seen. At times it was suspected, but it had evidently decreased in brightness at a greater rate than the other parts of the spectrum.

R Cygni was examined on several nights, but the F line, if still bright, had nothing of the brilliancy which made the star such a remarkable object at the last maximum.

R Cassiopeiae was examined on the night of September 25, and the magnitude was estimated at 7.3. It showed the usual third-type spectrum, but the bands are of remarkable size and intensity. Occasionally D₃ and the γ line of hydrogen were suspected bright, but not F.

W Cygni—Birm. 587=D.M. +44° 38' 77 was examined on the night of November 2 in strong moonlight. The usual third-type spectrum was seen, but no bright lines were suspected.

The Colours of Stars. By F. W. Levander.

In the course of certain investigations it became necessary to obtain a somewhat accurate estimate of the proportions of different colours exhibited by star-discs. As I am not aware of the existence of any statistics of a similar nature, the following table may possess some little interest for observers of coloured stars. It contains particulars of the tints, as described by various observers, of 4984 stars (arranged according to their magnitudes), which are to be found in the following catalogues:—

Chambers's Catalogue of Red Stars (<i>M. N.</i> , xlvi. 352)	...	504
Franks's M.S. Catalogue of 1730 Stars	...	1399
Herschel's Cape Observations	...	134
Tupman's Southern Stars (<i>M. N.</i> , xxxiii. 312)	...	91
Webb's Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes, 4th edition	2856	

All observations in which any discordance appears have been rejected; in some instances the want of agreement was so marked as to lead one to imagine that the important factors of aperture and kind of telescope used must be answerable for at least some of the differing statements. It is also a well-established fact—but one not always sufficiently attended to by telescopicists—that the education of the colour-sense is much neglected, especially in the case of our own sex. To avoid prolixity many of the similar tints have been grouped together.

No attempt has been made to discriminate between magnitudes beyond mag. 8. The same scale of magnitudes has, unfortunately, not been adopted in the above catalogues, but the differences in mags. 1 to 8, according to the various scales in use, are so slight that they may be practically ignored for my present purpose without much disadvantage.

D

Magnitudes	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	Totals.
Ashy	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	67	73
Blue	1	2	...	1	...	5	30	242	281
Crimson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Garnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Green	...	...	...	1	4	2	7	25	39
Grey	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	28	35
Lilac	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	25	36
Orange	3	6	21	47	120	95	65	18	376
Purple	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	20	24
Red	2	2	4	8	40	63	107	194	420
Ruby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Scarlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Violet	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
White	6	30	79	158	410	417	487	1041	2628
Yellow	8	22	79	129	265	250	154	135	1042
	20	62	183	344	844	843	870	1818	4984

University College School, W.C.:
1889, October 29.

Conjunction of Mars and Saturn, 1889 September 20. Measurements taken at Arley Cottage, Mount Nugent, Cavan. By Major S. H. Maxwell.

Lat. $53^{\circ} 49' 30''$. Long. W. $0^{\text{h}} 29^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}}$.

Instrument, 6-inch refractor, by Grubb.

Micrometer, bifilar, by Grubb.

No.	G.M.T.	Pos. Ang.	Dist.	Ref.	Dist.	Par.	Cor. Dist.
	h m s	°	"	"	"	"	"
1	17 17 4	304.0	222.7	+ 0.5	223.2	+ 2.3	225.5
2	17 19 34	304.5	218.4	„	218.9	„	221.2
3	17 22 9	305.0	214.1	„	214.6	„	216.9
4	17 31 41	305.8	203.5	„	204.0	„	206.3
5	17 35 32	306.0	198.8	„	199.3	„	201.6
6	17 41 51	307.0	191.0	„	191.5	„	193.8
7	17 53 49	308.0	176.9	+ 0.4	177.3	„	179.6
8	17 57 37	309.0	171.0	„	171.4	„	173.7
9	18 4 7	309.5	162.9	„	163.3	„	165.6
10	18 7 56	310.2	157.6	+ 0.3	157.9	„	160.2
11	18 12 39	310.8	153.3	„	153.6	„	155.9
12	18 18 47	312.0	145.4	„	145.7	„	148.0
13	18 31 46	315.5	130.6	+ 0.2	130.8	„	133.1 Saturn very faint.
14	18 41 56	318.5	120.0	„	120.2	„	122.5 „ barely visible.

Sky became too bright to see any more of either planet.